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From One Kind of Army to Another

By LESLIE H. GELB

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WASHINGTON, May 21 — Andrew Eiva did not want the Mujahadeen guerrillas fighting the Russians in Afghanistan to suffer the same fate as the friends and relatives of his parents in Lithuania after World War II. To him, this meant only enough American covert support for "freedom fighters" to satisfy American political concerns, only enough for the liberation movement to die slowly, and in the end, not even that.

So, three years ago, he gave up his West Point commission in the United States Army and went off to secret sites in Afghanistan and elsewhere to train Afghan guerrillas. He was jailed by the Pakistanis for meddling, and is under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for possible violation of the Neutrality Act.

In the meantime, he wrote a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, calling for more aid to the Afghan rebels and talked a conservative lobbying group into financing his own lobbying operation. The resolution has been cosponsored by 99 Senators, all but Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, who demurred on the ground that it promised more than the United States would deliver and would lead only to dashed hopes for the Afghans.

Says Pakistan Diverts Arms

Mr. Eiva's message is a simple one: Even though he says he knows President Reagan has ordered an increase in the quantity and quality of the ostensibly covert military aid to the guerrillas, he has been out in the field with them and does not see the results. "What I saw was antitank mines without fuses, demolition equipment with parts that don't match, mortars of poor accuracy and range with rounds that are mostly duds, and shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles that aren't effective."

He also contends that the Government of Pakistan is diverting a good deal of the best equipment and arms for itself, a point one Administration intelligence official says is true.

Last week Mr. Eiva opened a 'one-room office in Alexandria, Va. for the organization he calls American-Afghan Action, although there is no sign on the door. With this move, he entered the small and often tempestuous world of organizations and individuals pressing Congress "to help the Afghans regain their freedom," as Mr. Eiva put it, "and not to let them down the way we did all the liberation movements before them."

He counts the score of American support for liberation movements since World War II "as 0 to 12, with Afghanistan as lucky 13." The other

such ventures supported and then dropped by Washington he lists as Lithuania, Albania, the Ukraine, Poland, Tibet, China, Cuba, Kurdistan twice, Angola, the Hmong tribe in Laos and Sumatra.

Grandfather Served Lithuania

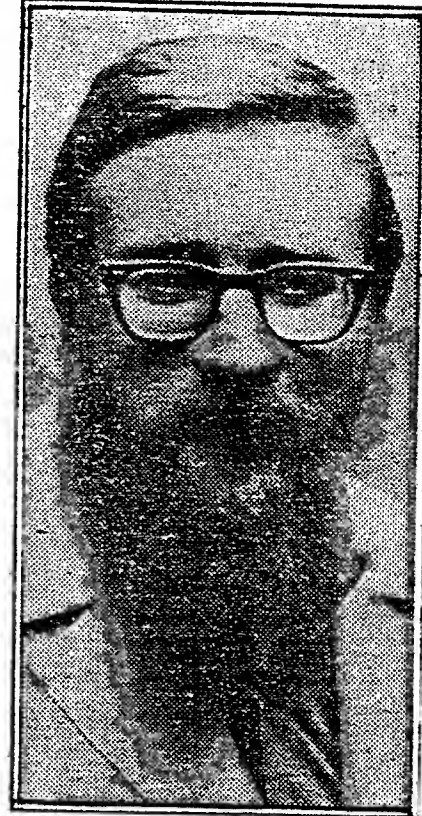
The one that fires his imagination most is Lithuania. His grandfather, Gen. Kazimieras Ladyga, fought the Russian revolutionaries at the end of World War I, and was chief of staff of

the armed forces of independent Lithuania from 1925 to 1927. "He left the service because he and my grandmother were prominent social democrats and opposed the slide toward dictatorship in Lithuania."

"Their main objective, he said, 'was Lithuanian independence,' something that was lost when Soviet troops occupied that country in 1940. General Ladyga was arrested, sent to Siberia, was tortured and died, according to Mr. Eiva.

Mr. Eiva was born in a refugee camp in Bonn on Oct. 26, 1948, reared on stories about Lithuanian resistance, American support for a while and finally, abandonment.

"After the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in December, 1979, I saw the United States was not performing to help the Afghans," he said. "I



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Andrew Eiva

wanted to do something about it, but didn't know how to face my wife, tell her she'd have to give up the comfortable life as wife to an Army captain. She sensed what I was thinking and said, 'Andy, you've been dreaming about this your whole life, why don't you get off your duff and do it.'"

Since then, he has worked at odd jobs such as driving a taxi and teaching German to American soldiers to finance his five trips to Afghanistan and Pakistan. He says he trained Afghan guerrillas in bases in West Germany and the United States, and has accompanied the Mujahadeen in the field "but not engaging in operations." He says he has worked on a program to encourage Soviet soldiers to defect. "The Russian soldiers have no Canada and Sweden to defect to, so the goal was to develop one, to train the Afghans to do this."

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